

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 3d. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
By NORVELL & CAVINS.

THE price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

THE TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editor, must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel,
HAVE just received, and are now opening at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDBOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Elegant sprigged & Plain CANTON GRAPES,
Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings

Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino
Shawls, assorted colors

Prunelli and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors

Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls

Lace Pillermes and Embroidered Trimmings

Best quality black Double Levantine and Flor
ences

Do. do. Lutestring and Mantua

Do. Bombarzien and Bombarzets

Figured Levantines and Sattins

6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Grapes

Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes

Figured and plain Jackonet, Book, Mull and
Leno Muslins

Cambric and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham

Pink cross-hatched and Jaconet Shawls

Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,

Corded Velvet and Velvetee

London Superfine and common CLOTHES and
CASSIMIRES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets

Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassinieres

Super white and printed Marmalies and other
Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings

Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Russia Bird-eye and Damask Diapers

Linens and cotton Checks

Light and Dark Calicos

Furniture and Cambrie Dimities

Black and cross barred Silk Handkerchiefs

Company Flag and Bandanas do.

Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose

Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk
Gloves

Linens Cambrie and Macking Canvas

Domestic Clip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Ticks

Sheeting, Shirring, Chambrays, Stripes,

Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans

Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

ALSO,

4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior
L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for
Old Port Wine, sale by the barrel or quart.

Old Jamaica Spirits,

Whiskey,

Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime
Muscatel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups

and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers,

Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and
Ewrs &c.

And a General Assortment of

Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Lexington, June 11, 1819.—24tf

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE TROTTER & SON,
In addition to their former Importation last month,
have received a further supply of the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS,

For the Spring and Summer,
That the Philadelphia Market affords; which,
having been purchased upon the most mod-
erate terms, they are determined to sell ex-
tremely low for CASH in hand.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan
Grapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yel-
low, orange, black, drab and brown,

Canton Crapue Shawls, and Scarfs of same co-
lours

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings

Parasols and Umbrellas

Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings

Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonet

Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide

Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe

Flowers, Lutestring & Levantine Silks, black

and changeable colours

Yellow and blue Nankeens

Blue and striped Cotton Cassimieres

Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings

German and Irish Linens

Steam Loom and New England Shirtings

Bed Tickings of every price and quality

Cloths and Cassinets, well assort

Blue, mixt and brown Cassinets

Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes &

Bootees, plain and figured, with and with-
out heels

Low priced Hats

Elegant and common Knives and Forks

Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons

6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks

Liverpool China and common Ware, com-
pletely assort

Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for
rooms

And every other article in their line of
business.

Lexington, June 21, 1819.—26tf

Replevin Bonds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.

JAMES M. PIKE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICULES, Superb Toilet Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,

MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome, A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.

The whole of the above supererly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.

Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER, GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since,

A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.

Lexington, July 29th

NEW GOODS.

THOMPSON & JAMES, HAVE just received and are now opening, at their store on Main-street, formerly occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general assortment, suitable for the present and ensuing season, consisting of

Black Canton Grapes

Fancy colored ditto

Thread Laces and Lace Veils

Merino Shawls

Lace Pillermes and Handkerchiefs

Best doubled Levantines

„ Senshaws and Florence

„ Bombazines and Bombazets

Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted

Plain and figured Jackonet, Book, Mull and Leno Muslin

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrie, assorted

Do. do. Gingham, assorted

White and colored Cotton Socks, nest'd.

Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks

Ditto and colored worsted ditto

Corded Velvet and Velvetee

London Superfine and common CLOTHES and CASSIMIRES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets

Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassinieres

Super white and printed Marmalies and other

Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings

Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Russia Bird-eye and Damask Diapers

Linens and cotton Checks

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Company Flag and Bandanas do.

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Domestic Clip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Ticks

Sheeting, Shirring, Chambrays, Stripes,

Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans

Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

ALSO,

4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior
L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for
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Old Jamaica Spirits,

Whiskey,

Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime

Muscatel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups

and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers,

Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and
Ewrs &c.

And a General Assortment of

Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Lexington, July 9, 1819.—28

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

Professor of Dancing.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his

Dancing School,

Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the elegant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel, which he is now preparing for that purpose, next door to Maj. Morrison's house.

Persons desir

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

UNITED STATES BANK.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
UNITED STATES BANK.

NO. I.
TO THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
(Secretary of War.)

SIR.—The liberty which is assumed in placing your name at the head of this letter, proceeds from motives of the purest kind. My object will be to shew you that even the most sagacious statesmen can be mistaken in the prospective view, which they sometimes take of the highest concerns of a nation. The distinguished personage whom I now address—and whose integrity and forecast have but few rivals in others—seems to have given more weight and perfection to poor human nature, than it deserves. I allude distinctly to the period when the national bank charter was passed.

You remember you were one of the parents of that bill, in the house of representatives of the United States. During the different stages, through which it passed previous to perfection, your zeal was always conspicuous in its favor. You were emphatically right: because you thought a national bank would be a national blessing: you thought that great facilities would be afforded to the fiscal affairs of the United States: you thought, too, that men would be selected whose disposition it would be to administer this great institution, and its different branches, with intelligence and impartiality, unguided by either favor, fear, or affection: you looked only at the bright side of the character of man. I also thought favorably of the bank, and of the objects which it was designed to effect. But I fear we have both been mistaken. We did not dream then of the great probability of the mother bank, and all its branches, ultimately falling into the hands of pseudo politicians and unprincipled speculators—a set of licensed gentry, whose vested discretion permits them to adopt a new rule for every new transaction, and by which they are enabled to wreak their narrow-hearted vengeance on all who do not bow down at the footstool of an aristocracy, the greatest characteristic of which is composed of impudence and ignorance.

The most considerable display of energy and independence was at Smithfield. Eighteen resolutions were there passed, couched in terms as strong as human language would allow. Among other things, they disclaim any participation in the cowardly confinement of the brave Napoleon, as a prisoner, on the rock of St. Helena. We trust the friends of reform will ultimately succeed. Taxation and oppression cannot much longer be endured, in the manner it is practised by the British government. In the reign of Richard III, the spirited Wat Tyler, at the head of an enraged collection of people, marched to the throne and coerced the redress of a grievance. We should like to hear of his example being followed—and to hear of Carleton house being besieged, until the Prince Regent would extend the arm of justice to every quarter of his dominions.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The extensive factory of Messrs. Brand, Postlethwait, & Co. in the vicinity of this town, is in operation. About 1,000 spindles are worked—and twenty hundred dozen of cotton spun weekly. A Sunday school is established, which is superintended in person by the owners.

MATHEMATICAL.

QUESTION. If the manager of a banking establishment be weak, and careless about the preservation of principle—and the *main spring* be rotten and corrupt—what will be the result of its operations? ANSWER. Meanness.

The Bank of Greenville has recently declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months. There is, in the Russellville paper, an official notification of this fact.

FIRE.

Maysville, in this state, was visited on the 3d inst. by fire. A considerable number of old buildings were destroyed by the element. But it seems not to be a circumstance much regretted, as new houses of a different character will be likely soon to supply the places of those burnt down.

NEW PAPER.

By Sunday night's mail we received the first number of a new paper published at Nacogdoches, in the Province of Texas. It is edited by Eli Harris, formerly of this town. On account of the want of materials, the paper is yet small. But this is entirely to be looked over, & much credit is due the proprietor, because of his being foremost in making an establishment in the new Republic of Texas.

United States Bank stock sold at Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. at 95 1-4.

In New York 95 was offered—but no sales.

Who are the present warm supporters

of the U. S. bank? Who are they that espouse its cause in street conversations? I will answer for you. They are exceedingly fine gentlemen: men of vast figure in society: men, whose gaudy appearance would authorise a belief that they were worth thousands and thousands: but, unfortunately, they are men largely indebted to the institution; and whose sentiments are regulated by the scale of favor they expect to receive when their notes are to be offered for renewal. Such an array of un-substantial advocates may sustain a system for a while. Their influence, however, is not of a character that can last. The public will, as felt and expressed by the yeomanry of the nation, must, and ought to prevail.

There are many circumstances which tell badly for the management of the bank. Through the medium of the newspapers, your notice will have been attracted to them. I will just glance at one or two matters which I think extremely inauspicious to its future prosperity.

Too much power is given to the cashiers of the branches. They receive the commands of the mother bank. To them all the secrets of their operations are confided—and the branch directors are constrained to receive these petty officers in as much *state*, and listen to their messages with as much attention, as if they were enthroned princes delivering their sovereign will to a set of abject subjects. Remonstrance against this course, on the part of directors, is useless. It only produces dismissal from office. Others succeed them, at the nod of these cashiers, who, or a majority of whom, must not even look displeasure at their management. Accommodations are given at the will of these *noble lordlings*, and if the accommodated do not truckle to all their wishes, they are modestly saluted with a *writ*.

Another objection is, that the cashier and directors of each branch bank, have too much latitude allowed them in making new laws. For I aver it to be a fact, generally known and believed, that several of these wise provisions have been made, while the enactors must have been well convinced that debtors would not submit, that they would suffer their notes to be protested, and suffer suit against them. Who, in this government, that has breathed the air of *freedom*—who has been accustomed to enjoy the rights of speech—who, in America, that has been reared up in the great principles which gave impulse to our revolution, and which fired, throughout the glorious contest, the patriotic bosoms of our ancestors—who, thus situated, and who has fixed a just estimate on these favored benedictions of Heaven, would consent to become the humble cat-paw of *ARISTOCRACIES*, created under a doubtful construction of the constitution—and the practical result of many of whose acts would reflect no credit on a Spanish bandit? With the most profound respect to your superior judgment, I answer that no genuine republican can do this. The constitution of the U. S. gives to the governmental heads patronage enough, without extending it, through the agency of corrupt corporations, into every state in the union. Especially, as these agencies, in most cases, are wielded by the cashiers, who were generally, before the creation of the U. S. bank, miserable, obscure underlings in the local banks of Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

There are individuals, engaged in busy life, who, in their counting rooms, in their shops, and in their professional offices are punctual, correct and fair in their various transactions. But who, on account of the frailty of nature, and the uncultivated state of their intellectual faculties, "when armed with a little brief authority," know not how to exercise it. In order to gain a fastidious importance, they suffer themselves to become petty tyrants. They must attract notice: and they prefer to figure in *disgrace* and *contempt*, than to remain *unconscious*. Such men as these are unfit to direct an institution, established by the highest authority of a great Republic. Yet, if you will examine the archives of the mother bank, men of this description will be found on the list of directors.

I object, too, to the method which has been pursued in the appointment of cashiers. Is it, I would ask, sound policy to send a man, raised entirely in a commercial city, the incidents of whose life have wholly transpired among a commercial people, to an agricultural state to fill that office? Does he know and properly consider the wants, the dispo-

sitions, and the resources of an agricultural community? Certainly he cannot. But tied down by old prejudices, and the rigid exactions of commerce, he soon disgusts the people among whom he resides, and the consequence is that the institution, in which he acts a part becomes unpopular.

The legislature of Kentucky, at its last session, attempted, by imposing a heavy tax, to remove the branches of the U. S. bank from the state. The object was not effected in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *McCulloh vs. The state of Maryland*. That decision, though once greatly admired by the friends of the bank, has not had a happy effect in the western country. The managers of the branches have entrenched themselves behind the opinion of the court, and have become infinitely more *saucy* than they were before. They have become the instruments of oppression. This heavy calamity cannot be avoided immediately. But there is an expedient in the hands of a *free* and *mighty* people that must be resorted to.

EPAMINONDAS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. I. I

Much has been said and written, on the distress of the country, produced by financial derangements. Essays and series of essays, flowing from all the presses of the state, have proposed to scrutinize the root of the malady, and have prescribed various palliatives and cures. This abstruse question is either too deep for common comprehension, or the manner of treating it has been too deficient in palpable illustration. I do not assume to denounce and postpone the prescriptions which have been offered. To urge a scheme, which has been merely suggested, but which has been thought too bold, to be treated with proper attention, is the only privilege I ask. It is now time that some general sentiment should prevail, in order that our approaching legislature may be instructed, whether they are to attempt to heal the wound, or to suffer it to fester and gangrene until a course of painful nature shall throw off the noxious affection. No course which has been submitted, has acquired popular preponderance; but all is discord and warlike and distress—and like the flight of a beaten army, there is no rally around a common standard.

The opinion which I advocate and urge, is, that nothing can afford immediate and permanent benefit and relief, but a law forcing the creditor to take the property of the debtor at a part of its fair valuation and intrinsic worth. This number shall be devoted to a refutation of the schemes heretofore proposed, and in my next, I will attempt to respond to and dispel all the objections which can be urged against my proposition.

By way of washing my hands of the imputation of bias and interested feelings, I will declare in the outset, that I am not in want of the charity of creditors, and I defy their claims and their extortions.

A large and respectable portion of the community advocate, industry, economy and retrenchment. The debtor is told with reproach—"You have been deaf to the admonitions of prudence; you have been extravagant in your expenditures, visionary in your speculations, and dashing in your adventures. You sir, who ask that your time of payment may be delayed, or that your creditor may be compelled to accept your worthless property, have rashly anticipated a profitable result from your exportation to New-Orleans. You have been so dull as to imagine, that the streams of your state, would swell like a torrent, whenever you beconed; that your produce would be borne on the bosom of the placid Ohio, and hurried to a golden market, along the rapid and majestic Mississippi. And, you sir, who have rolled in domestic splendour, and have reposed in the bower of luxurian ease, would also have the effrontery, to ask of the prudent and honest creditor to take your chariot, your plate and your tinsel, for the debt you owe. So, suffer the fruits of your folly; abandon your extravagance, and learn the ways of industry and economy."

Such is the reasoning and language of those who maintain that mode of reform and relief. I must not be understood to derogate from the propriety of industry and economy. They are the most solid stamina of a nation's strength, and happiness and glory. It is only objected that they do not go far enough, and are too tardy in their movements. Things are too calamitous and desperate for such slow and watery correctives. The smooth and gentle operation of oil may remove a shallow affection of the system. But when some giant of a distemper shakes the frame, we must call in the more potent aid of mercury. Could it be established, that the present hard times, would only bring off the flimsy, and cobweb and un-substantial part of the community, and such as have no capital and never deserved credit, a conviction would at the same time be carried, that the legislature should not interfere. But if it can be proved from actual facts in the country, that the solvent as well as the bankrupt will suffer, and that ruin and destruction will fall upon some of the most healthy members of the body politic, it must be likewise demonstrated, that policy, humanity and justice, equally demand relief and protection.

Delicacy forbids me from entering into details; but rumour will establish the truth of what I assert.

Slaves which sold some time ago, could command the most ready money, have fallen to an inadequate value. A slave which hires for 80 or \$100 per annum, may be purchased for 300 or \$400. An house and lot on Limestone street, for which \$15,000 had been offered some time past, sold under the officer's hammer for \$1,300. An house and lot, which I am informed was bought for \$10,000 after \$6,000 had been paid by the purchaser, was sold under a mortgage for \$1,500, leaving the original purchaser, (besides his advances) \$3,500 in debt. A number of sales, which excited at the same time astonishment and pity, have occurred in this town. Comparisons of local suffering, should not be indulged in, but I am told that Lexington is less afflicted than almost any part of the state.

From estimates which have been made, of the quantity of the circulating medium, it is ascertained that debtors have not the capability of paying their dues. Those who are skilled in such calculations, will be convinced that the estimate is completely attainable, as well as arithmetically correct. How then is money to be procured? Many of those citizens heretofore considered as safe and enterprising, as any which our state can boast, are involved in a debt, which, in other times they could have easily discharged, but under the existing and unforeseen calamity, no power or resource can enable them to meet.

Some other medium than that of paper and coin must be resorted to. The same causes which produce a scarcity of money, must likewise be the means of sacrificing property. When I speak of a sacrifice of property, it must not be understood, that I approve or coincide with those rash and visionary ideas which has mislead, defamed and almost ruined our town. The mania for land and speculation some years past, argued poorly in favor of the understanding of those who promoted it, and its viens have no claims to forbearance and mercy. They brandished the spark which kindled their own explosion. I mean a sacrifice of property, the use and profits of which overbaances in a short time, the price for which it sold, and whose intrinsic value makes the purchaser blush, and causes the debtor to groan in anguish. To what will such times lead, unless a helping hand is afforded. Those who owe debts, whatever may be their bulk of property, must inevitably sink into ruin and want. Those who are elevated above pecuniary pressures, and who are unwilling to banquet on the mangled ruin of their diapitated neighbours, will be the sad spectators of derangement and suffering. But those various harpies, who snatch by stealth what they have no right to, the industry to acquire, and those merciless Shylocks who would whet the knife for the flesh of the miserable debtor, will aggrandize wealth and trample upon virtue and enterprise.

Property will settle into different hands. Money, instead of flowing in free and healthy channels, will be locked up in the stagnating pools of misery corruption. The generous and the noble will give place to the niggardly and mean.

The suspension of specie payments is the proposition next in importance, in alleviation of the distresses of the country. Since the defalcation in our independent bank system, it is believed that few are so short sighted, as to look to them for assistance. The general disgust which they have universally excited, has consigned them to that degradation which they have ever merited.

Banks lead to foolish speculations, and entice to heavy embarrassments, from which they have neither the power or

FOREIGN.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JUNE 23.

GENERAL BOYD.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply—

Mr. Wilberforce prefaced his motion for a grant of remuneration to General Boyd, by a short statement of the circumstances on which the claim was founded. The officer, who was a native of the United, had in early life rendered a great service to the cause of this country in the East Indies, at a very critical period of our affairs there. He was at that time the commander of a corps in the service of the Nizam. A large French force and a small English force being not far distant from each other, the commander of the latter apprehending a sudden attack from the former, applied to General Boyd at midnight for assistance, a request with which he did not hesitate for a moment to comply. It subsequently proved that the alarm was unfounded, but Gen. Boyd's friendly zeal was handsomely acknowledged by the British government at Calcutta. To himself, however, it proved highly injurious, for the artifices of the French party at the court of the Nizam, were so successful, that he was deprived of a situation from which he was then in the receipt of 9000. a year. Having been unable to obtain any compensation in India, he came to this country, and gained at his own request, what it was considered would be very beneficial, although at little expense to the public, namely, permission to take a cargo of saltpetre from Calcutta to the United States; by which ad enture, it was calculated he might make fifty or sixty thousand pounds.—The East India Company, recognizing General Boyd's services, gave him that permission, and by his Majesty's government he was furnished with a special license to protect him even should a war unfortunately break out between this country and the United States. The committee would, however, hear with concern and surprise, that notwithstanding those precautions, the vessel in which General Boyd shipped the saltpetre, touching at the Cape of Good Hope to land some passengers, was there detained, and condemned by the Vice Admiralty court—for twenty years ago courts of that description were not like those of the present day, over which persons of professional experience and high character were selected to preside. Although thus deprived of the advantages to which he was so justly entitled, Gen. Boyd maintained his original good will towards England, in proof of which he (Mr. Wilberforce) would read a letter from a general officer in the British service, who during the late war in America, commanded on the frontier of Canada, near the spot on which Gen. Boyd had a command on the part of the United States.—[The Honorable Gentleman here read the letter in question, which was from Gen. De Rotteburg to W. Melville, Esq. and spoke in high terms of the liberal and handsome conduct of General Boyd.]

After the conclusion of the war with America, an application had been made on the part of General Boyd to the British government for some remuneration for the loss which he had sustained in consequence of his conduct in India. It was recommended both at the Secretary of State's office and at the Treasury, that the subject should be brought before Parliament, and submitted to the investigation of a committee. This was done and the committee sat last session. In the committee there were several points of difference, but by far the larger portion of the members of it acquiesced in the justice of Gen. Boyd's claim, although they did not agree as to the extent to which it ought to be allowed.—Eventually they came to a resolution, which he would read. [The honorable gentlemen here read the resolution of the committee detailing the circumstances which he had just described, and recommending the case of Gen. Boyd to the consideration of Parliament.] It appeared to him (Mr. Wilberforce) to be peculiarly desirable to shew the inhabitants of the United States, by the proceeding of the British house of commons on the present occasion, that we did not consider them with any unfriendly feeling, or incompatibility with the full performance of justice. He would therefore move, that a sum of not less than 6000. be granted to his majesty, for the purpose of remunerating Gen. Boyd, &c.

Mr. Marryat contended that General Boyd had no claim whatever on this country. He referred to the evidence taken before the committee to shew, in the first place, that on the occasion alluded to in India, General Boyd had not moved from his position in aid of the British; and in the second place, that he had endeavored to magnify his losses with a view to obtain a larger sum than that to which, even were the justice of his claim allowed, he was fairly entitled. If Gen. Boyd had insured his cargo of saltpetre for the sum which he expected to obtain by it, he would have sustained no loss; but choosing to run the risk he had no right to be distinguished from other individuals in similar situations.—There was nothing in his profession in India, which entitled him to favorable consideration; and he (Mr. Marryat) confessed himself surprised at the interest taken by the honorable member for Bamber; in an individual, who at the head of 2000 mercenaries, had been ready to fight for any power which might think fit to employ him. Such a person was certainly no friend to "peace and good-will among men," and in India especially, was a very dangerous character. He could not consent that the tax

es wrung from the people should be improvidently lavished; and being satisfied that the claim set up on the present occasion was totally unfounded, he should certainly take the sense of the committee on the resolution.

Mr. Wilberforce was sure the committee would believe, that if it had appeared to the committee appointed to investigate General Boyd's claim, that any fraudulent attempt had been made to impose on them, they would have flung back the application with disdain and indignation. There was nothing in the evidence to warrant such an imputation. [The honorable gentleman here read parts of the evidence to substantiate his assertion, and to explain the circumstances attending the insurance of the cargo of saltpetre.] The honorable gentleman who had just sat down had spoken hardly of the conduct of a young man whose ardent spirit had led him to engage in military enterprises in the East Indies, in order that he might qualify himself to serve his own country more effectually at a subsequent period of his life. Unquestionably it was, that by the friendly conduct pursued towards the British cause in India, by General Boyd, his personal prospects had been wholly clouded. He trusted, therefore, that the committee would not coincide in the honorable member's opinions, but would grant to General Boyd that fair remuneration to which he was entitled; and he extremely regretted that a dear friend of his (Mr. Grant,) who had been a member of the committee appointed to investigate Gen. Boyd's title to remuneration, was no longer in the house to bear testimony to its validity.

Mr. H. Gurney observed, that there were only two of the committee who were of opinion that the petitioner was not entitled to remuneration. The house ought to consider that this was a service rendered by a foreigner. It would have been but the duty and interest of a British subject so placed, to have assisted his country; but Gen. Boyd had no interest to serve; on the contrary, he performed this service at a great disadvantage to himself.

Mr. T. Wilson thought General Boyd ought to have insured his property against all risks. In the event of a loss at sea he would have been placed in the same situation as he now was. He felt himself bound to oppose the grant.

Sir J. Mackintosh, as a member of the Committee, felt it necessary to say a few words on this occasion. He had not been able to attend the committee as often as he could wish, but he felt it his duty, from what he had seen, to support the proposed grant. There was no doubt entertained of the extent of the service or of the justice of the remuneration given by the India company. This remuneration was permission to take a cargo of saltpetre to America, from which he would have realized a very great profit. Of this profit he was deprived by the cargo having been seized by British officers.

Having lost the reward given by the India Company, General Boyd appealed not to the justice, but to the equity and liberality of Parliament, for some recompence for his services. If he understood the objections urged against the motion, they were two-fold. First, that Gen. Boyd ought to have protected himself from loss by insuring his cargo; and 2dly, because there had been some mistakes relative to the amount of loss. If the vessel had been lost at sea, or captured by a French privateer, the first would be undoubtedly a good argument against any claim on this country, but here the case was different. How was this property lost to General Boyd? It was lost by the act of British officers, and therefore by the act of the British government—(hear!) How was he to provide against this? Suppose the compensation had been in money, and that Gen. Boyd had been robbed of it by officers professedly acting under the British government, would it be contended that he had no claim on this country? Undoubtedly not. And yet the principle is the same. This gentleman could not have an idea that he ought to insure property received from this country against the acts of this country. This was in fact giving with one hand and taking away with the other. He had not minutely examined the accounts laid before the committee, but from what he had heard of General Boyd's character, from what he had been told of his ignorance of mercantile affairs, he could not for a moment suppose that he had been guilty of any intentional mis-statement. Indeed it would have been madness in him to have done so, as the thing was so easily discoverable. Under all these circumstances he felt himself bound to support the motion.

Mr. Finlay opposed, and Mr. Brougham and Mr. Forbes supported the motion. Sir Isaac Coffin was acquainted with Gen. Boyd, and could assure the House that gentleman was incapable of any wilful mis-statement of his affairs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that if the House turned their attention to the great services rendered by the Marquis Wellesley to this country, they would find that a considerable part of those services would have cost much blood and treasure, were it not for the assistance rendered by General Boyd, at Hyderabad—he felt it due to that gentleman to support the motion.

The motion was then put and carried. The House resumed, the Report was brought up and ordered to be received to-morrow.

LONDON, July 13.

The Emperor of Russia is expected at Warsaw, in September, when there is to be a general review of the Polish army.

POSTSCRIPT.

Late and Important from Europe.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30.

The fine sailing ship Martha, Capt. Sketchley, arrived here on Saturday, in 31 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the morning of the 26th ult. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received papers to the 24th, and London papers to the evening of the 23d July. Those of the latest dates are principally filled with accounts of numerous meetings of the people in various places, on the subject of their grievances. The meeting at Smithfield on the 21st, caused considerable alarm in London; the mayor stated that information had been laid before, on oath, that it was intended by the meeting to proceed to acts of open violence and bloodshed. The numbers assembled at Smithfield were estimated at from 50,000, who peacefully dispersed in the afternoon.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed circular letters to the lords lieutenants of the manufacturing counties, directing them to give orders to the yeomanry cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to assist the magistrates in the preservation of the public peace. It is stated that upwards of 120,000 men are enrolled in the reform societies in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire.

Don Onis proceeded from Paris on the 11th July for Madrid. The last Madrid papers, it is confirmed that he is to be the prime minister of Spain.

Among the rumors that had reached London, it was said King Ferdinand had determined to accompany the grand expedition for South America.

A report had reached England that the Algerines had declared war against Spain; but the last letters from Genoa, as late as the 10th July, do not confirm the report.

Intelligence from Berlin states, that recent investigations in Prussia and other countries have proved the existence of secret democratical societies, whose proceedings are of a treasonable nature.

A complete plan of a republican constitution had been seized in Germany.

An order in council of the 12th July prohibits the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms and ammunition, to the ports within the dominions of Spain.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th, to the 24th of August.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

A letter received at Baltimore, by the Peter Arnold, from an intelligent merchant in Havana, says—"Our advices from Spain are to the 5th July, and state, that the cession of the Floridas will not be ratified. This has already intimidated the minds of many people here, in the apprehension of a war between the two countries; but this is all a *fall-fall*. The United States will take possession, and Spain will not oppose it, although her relations with England will not allow her to give her open sanction. *Balt Pat.*

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. Abstract of the laws and regulations relative to deposits for coinage, at the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia.

1. Deposites of gold and Silver, to any amount (except very small deposits) say under the value of \$50, when inferior to the legal standard) will be received at the Mint, from any individual or public body, at any time in working hours; though it is desirable that they should be made during the forenoon.

2. About 12 o'clock on the next day after the deposit is made, when the Assayer will have ascertained its quality, the depositor will receive from the treasurer a certificate of its real intrinsic value, without any deduction, except a very small one for regaining, when the quality is under the legal standard; and this certificate will entitle the owner to receive from the treasurer of the mint its full amount in specie, as soon as it shall have been coined; or the certificate will be immediately taken at most of the banks in the city, and the amount paid, either without any discount, or, at most, not exceeding one-half or one per cent.

Appointments by the President.

Colonel Nathan Townson, of the army, and one of the most distinguished officers in the late war, has been appointed Paymaster General of the army, in the place of Robert Brent, Esq. resigned on account of ill health.

Joshua Dodge, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States for the Port of Marseilles.

Michael Hogan, of New-York, Commercial Agent at the Havana.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, Attorney of the United States for Kentucky District.

James R. Pringle, of South Carolina, Collector of the Customs for the District west of the Allegheny Mountain in the State of Virginia.

Henry C. Neale, Register of Willis for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, vice James H. Blake, deceased.

DIED.

In this town on the 11th inst. Mr. NATHANIEL GIST, after a lingering and painful illness.

In this county, on the 14th inst. Mr. SAMUEL CALDWELL, who has left a small, though disconsolate family to deplore his untimely death.

A Copy. Attest, TH: BODLEY, c:f:c. Sept. 28

To the Public.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, in communicating to the public that the ensuing session will begin on Wednesday the 29th of this month, have this satisfaction to state, that, during the past year, the most gratifying proofs have been afforded of the improved condition of the institution. The number of students greatly exceeded that of any prior year since the establishment of the University; and their progress in education, as evinced at the late commencement, was highly creditable to their diligence and to the ability of their instructors. These are happy results of the just confidence of the community in the President, professors and tutors, and of the system of regulations prepared, with great care, for the government of the College, after consulting the experience of the most highly reputed seminaries in the United States. It was not to be anticipated that this system, in all its parts would command unanimous approbation; and accordingly one or two of its provisions have been the subject of some animadversion. It has been objected, that the vacation is too long, and that it would be better to divide it between different parts of the year. The entire period of vacation is less in this college than in any other whose by-laws the Trustees have had an opportunity of examining. It was considered preferable to assign the whole of it to the warm months of the summer and September, when a certain degree of relaxation is necessary, than to appropriate any portion of it to the winter, the most favorable season for intense study. Nor will the time be lost by the industrious student, who will employ it in a review of his past studies, in preparations for the future, & in acquiring ornamental accomplishments. The practice varies, in this respect, in other colleges, according to the peculiar condition of the society where they happen to be situated. In William and Mary the vacation, much longer than it is here, is altogether in the summer and early part of the fall. The trustees, in all the regulations which they have adopted, having had the object constantly in view of rendering the University useful and respectable, will not fail to change this or any other regulation which shall be found incompatible with that object, or contrary to the wishes of the public, whose convenience they believe is necessary, than to appropriate any portion of it to the winter, the most favorable season for intense study. Nor will the time be lost by the industrious student, who will employ it in a review of his past studies, in preparations for the future, & in acquiring ornamental accomplishments. 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From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The following exquisite ballad is taken from a collection of English poems, entitled *Metrical Miscellany*. The author was W. Spencer—a poet with whose name we were unacquainted until we found it at the head of this poem. The story on which it is founded is legendary. In a village at the head of Snowden, Llewellyn the great had a house. His father-in-law, King John, had made him a present of a hound named *Gelert*—a dog of extraordinary qualities both in the family and in the chase. On one occasion, he staid away from the chase, as it would seem by instinct, that he might prove to be a guardian of a son of his master. On returning from the hunt, Llewellyn was met by Gelert who fawned upon him, as usual, but was covered with blood. Alarmed at the spectacle, the master pressed onward to where his child's bed was placed, which he found overturned, and the covering and floor stained with blood, but no child to be seen. After calling with a frantic voice, but receiving no answer, believing that Gelert had destroyed him, he plunged his sword into the heart of the faithful animal, who cast a piteous look at his master, gave a yell and expired. The dying cry of the dog aroused the infant, and Llewellyn hearing a noise, upon examining the bed-clothes which were lying near a heap, he there found his son, who had just wakened from sleep, entirely safe and unhurt, while close by him lay the dead body of a wolf, who had been killed by the faithful Gelert, while in the act of attempting to destroy the life of the child. Llewellyn was struck with horror at the spectacle before him—after giving vent to his grief for the rash act of destroying the preserver of his son, he raised a splendid tomb over Gelert. The place still goes by the name of "Beth Gelert," or Gelert's grave.]

BETH GELERT;

Or the Grave of the Greyhound.

The spearman heard the bugle sound,
And cheerly smiled the morn,
And many a brach and many a hound
Obey'd Llewellyn's horn.
And still he blew a louder blast,
And gave a lustier cheer,
"Come Gelert, come wert ne'er the last
"Llewellyn's horn to hear.
Oh where does faithful Gelert roam,
"The flower of all his race?
"So true, so brave—a lamb at home,
A lion in the chase!"
'Twas only at Llewellyn's board
The faithful Gelert fed;
He watched, he served, he cheered his lord,
And sentinel'd his bed.
In sooth, he was a peerless hound,
The gift of royal John;
But now, no Gelert could be found,
And all the chase rode on.
And now, as o'er the rocks and dells,
The gallant chidings rise,
All Snowden's craggy chas yells
The many mingled cries.
That day, Llewellyn little loved
The chase of hart or hare,
And scant and small the booty proved,
For Gelert was not there.
Unpleas'd Llewellyn homeward hied;
When, near the portal seat,
His truant Gelert, he espied,
Bounding his lord to greet.
But when he gained his castle door,
Aghast the chieftain stood;
The hound all o'er was smeared with gore,
His lips, his fangs ran blood.
Llewellyn ga'd with fierce surprise,
Unused such looks to meet,
His favorite check'd his royal guise,
And crouch'd and licked his feet.
Onward in haste Llewellyn past,
And went Gelert too,
And still wher' his eyes he cast,
Fresh blood drops shock'd his view.
O'erturned his infant's bed he found
With blood stained covert rent;
And all around the walls and ground,
With recent blood besprent.
He called his child—no voice replied;
He search'd with terror wild:
Blood, blood he found on every side,
But no where found his child.
"Hell-bound, my child by thee's devout'd,"
The frantic father cried,
And to the hilt, his vengeful sword
He plunged in Gelert's side.
His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,
No pity could import,
But still, his Gelert's dying yell,
Passed heavy o'er his heart.
Aroused by Gelert's dying yell,
Some slumberer wakened nigh,
What words the parent's joy could tell,
To hear his infant cry.
Conceal'd beneath a tumbled heap,
His hurried search had miss'd;
All glowing from his rosy sleep,
The cherub boy he kiss'd.
Nor wond had he, nor harm nor dread;
But the same couch beneath,
Lay a gaunt wolf, all torn and dead,
Tremendous still in death.
Ah, what was then Llewellyn's pain!
For now the truth was clear;
His gallant hound the wolf had slain
To save Llewellyn's heir.

Vain, vain was all Llewellyn's woe;
"Best of thy kind, adieu!"

"The frantic blad that lade thee low,
This heart shall ever rise."

And now a gallant tomb they raise,
With costly sculpture deck'd;
And mark'd storied with his praise
Poor Gelert's bones protect.

There never could the spearman pass,
Or forester, unmoved;
There oft the tear-besprinkled grass
Llewellyn's sorrow proved.

And there he hung his horn and spear,
And there, as evening fell,
In fancy's ear, he oft would hear,
Poor Gelert's dying yell.

And 'tis great Snowden's rocks grow old,
And sense the storm to brave,
The consecrated spot shall hold,
The name of "Gelert's Grave."

NOTICE.

IN Pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by Wm. Walker, bearing date the 3d of May in the year 1819, duly recorded in the Jessamine county court office, to secure a debt on debts due Presley Tabott, we or either of us, will expose to sale, all the right, title and interest of said Walker, to a Tract or Tracts of LAND, in their improved state, situated in Jessamine county, Ky. near the town of Nicholasville, and whereon said Walker and his mother now lives, and more fully identified and described in said deed of trust, reference thereto being had, it will more fully appear. The said Tract or Tracts containing two hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less. And also all the right, title and interest of said Walker to

Fifteen Negro Slaves, viz:

Ned, Hall, Virginia, Harrison, John, Dolly, Elly, Henry, Montzuma, Charmaulin, Patrick, Harriett, Peggy, Sucky, and Stephen; or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay said debt or debts &c. The sale to take place on the 27th day of this instant, for ready money, on the public ground, in the county of Jessamine, Ky. in Nicholasville, before the court house door.

RICHARD YOUNG, *Trustee.*

JAMES MARTIN, *Trustee.*

Sept. 9, 1819—37-3t [ch. R. Y.]

Notice.

IN Pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Fowler, bearing date the 9th day of December, in the year 1818, duly recorded in the Fayette County Court Office, to secure a debt due John Ferguson, shall expose to sale, all the right, title and interest of the said Fowler to a part of a

Tract of Land,

Situated in Fayette county, known by the name of the Mansfield Tract, supposed to contain 173 acres, being the same conveyed by deed, bearing date the 11th of May, 1814, by Will. Cochrane and wife, and John T. Hawkins and wife to L. Sanders, C. Wilkins, J. W. Hunt and said Fowler, at public auction to the highest bidder, at a credit of sixty days, the purchaser to execute a note negotiable at one of the Banks in Lexington. The sale to take place on SATURDAY the 23d inst. at the Court-house door in Lexington, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

CH. HUMPHREYS, *Trustee.*

Sept. 9, 1819—37-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH great reluctance I was compelled, as a security to myself, to forward all persons from crediting my wife on my account. Previous to resorting to this step, every exertion was made to avoid it. Three gentlemen of the first respectability, were applied to by both parties, who settled the terms upon which a separation should take place without troubling the public with our unfortunate differences. The terms were acceded to by my wife, and I have no doubt would have been finally ratified, but for the intervention of some demon, by whose advice she was induced to withhold her signature. This refusal produced the advertisement, gratifying to my feelings as a father and husband, but which necessity compelled. That she has been brought upon to put her name to the reply in the last Gazette by the same individuals, I have no doubt, at whose instigation she refused to sanction the contract. To the truth of the statements made therein, I can only give a denial, as it would be difficult to prove a negative. To those gentlemen with whom I have a personal acquaintance, such denial I am convinced, will be sufficient. I can only request those to whom I am unknown, to make enquiry of my acquaintance to satisfy themselves of the correctness of my conduct; and would wish never more to hear or think of the wiper who conceived for penned the address signed, "Mary Van Pelt."

SAMUEL VAN PELT.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1819—36-3t*

Public Notice.

WHEREAS, in direct violation of the laws both of God and man, Samuel Van Pelt has thought proper to deprive me of bed and board—I do, therefore, warn all persons whosoever, from giving him any credit, either directly or indirectly, as I shall not by any means, be accountable for any debts of his contracting.

MARY VAN PELT.

Lexington, May 14, 1819—24-3m

An Agricultural Paper.

The American Farmer,
IS CONDUCTED BY
JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER
OF BALTIMORE.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on a sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.

The matters treated of in the American Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of the principal articles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are given.

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics—nor will it contain any advertisements, except a single insertion of such as relate to seed, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected with the objects of the paper.

Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted, in order to show more clearly the construction of new and improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Twelve numbers have already appeared, and a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may yet be had, on early application.

The price of the American Farmer is four dollars per annum, payable either half yearly in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and securely put up, and sent to any part of the United States. Notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he is at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the amount paid by such subscriber.

Any person who shall receive and send on the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or larger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819.

"The Richmond Enquirer; Norfolk Herald; Petersburg Intelligencer; Nashville Whig; Kentucky Reporter, Gazette and Argus; Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C. and Register, do, will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

White Flint Glass Works,

Wellsburg, Brooke County, Va.

THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow

Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to, also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1819—24-3m

Samuel Van Pelt has made an attempt to invalidate a concise and cursory statement, which I thought it my duty to give the public, respecting his cruel and unmanly treatment to me as his wife. Alas! were the public but fully aware of this man's cruelties to me in detail, as I am, who has had the misfortune of experiencing them, they then would be fully conscious that I uttered in that publica on nought but truth, and in fact but a very small part of those cruelties which I received from him. His friends, whom he refers strangers to for his general character, would then see the difference between Samuel Van Pelt in the street—amongst his fellow-citizens—accosting them with his *Judas-like* grin, and Samuel Van Pelt in his house, cowhiding, beating, bruising, and otherwise maltreating his wife. It is in drawing this contrast, his *satanic-like* conduct would appear evidently conspicuous to his fellow-citizens. I was not admonished by any person to act in nonconformity with what was proposed by him thro' the medium of gentlemen, respecting my future support, nor yet, had I a *wiper* either to dictate for, or counsel me in any of my transactions or writing respecting him, since he turned me out of his house; but if the sting of the *wiper* lies anywhere, it is in his own bosom, or in that of his venomous catswap whose many conduct is so evidently displayed in endeavoring to prejudice the public against a poor, helpless woman, who is already oppressed to the core.

MARY VAN PELT.

Lexington, Sept. 10—37-1t

State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, set.

JUNE TERM, 1819.

William Shoot & James Shoot, complainants,

Against

Nelson Hundley, Charles Hundley and Elizabeth Clarke, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid

by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Nelson Hundley, is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Nelson Hundley, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state eight weeks successively.

A copy. Attest,

THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—tf

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,

CASSIMERS, BLANKETS,

CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,

SATTINETS, NAILS of every de-

KERSEYS, scription, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,

and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

W. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by W. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employ for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage: and at the same time inform our friends, that W. D. DUNCAN is authorised to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DORRIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-1t

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts.

His office will be found over the room

formerly occupied by J. H. Haggan, esq. first

door below Frazer's corner. He pledges him

self to be diligent and punctual in business

and ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy. Attest,

THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c.

Lexington, Sept. 20—37-2m

THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c.

Lexington, Sept. 20—37-2m

THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c.